

PUBLISHED IN THE GREATEST MINING REGION IN THE WORLD

THE PIOCHE RECORD

VOL. XXXX

PIOCHE, NEVADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1909.

No. 7

MINERAL OUTPUT WILL
REACH FORTY MILLIONS

That the mineral output of Nevada will approximate \$40,000,000 for the first six months of 1909, as demonstrated by the returns for the first six months which, on the authority of some of the best mining men of the state is placed conservatively at \$18,377,500, says the Goldfield Tribune. That this is not an exaggeration may be gathered from the statement that Esmeralda county is only credited with an output of \$7,500,000 for that period of time, representing a total tonnage of 300,000, which is a little more than the capacity of the four big mills of the district, viz: Consolidated, Florence, Pittsburg, Silver Peak and Nevada-Goldfield. The allowance for smelter tonnage does not comport with the statements of the ore buyers reported in the Tribune every week, but then the latter shipments frequently embrace lots from Pioneer, Rhyolite and other points in Nye county that are properly segregated and credited to their respective sources.

This is an estimate, which is greater than the official figures, for the first six months of 1909, but it is believed the average will continue for the entire year.

County	Tons.	Value.
Churchill	500	\$ 50,000
Douglas	100	7,500
Elko	30,000	120,000
Esmeralda	300,000	7,500,000
Eureka	60,000	500,000
Humboldt	5,000	250,000
Lander	1,000	100,000
Lincoln	150,000	600,000
Lyon	10,000	50,000
Nye	250,000	5,000,000
Storey	30,000	450,000
White Pine	750,000	3,750,000
Totals	1,586,600	\$18,377,500

The official figures of the bullion tax collector printed last week only pretend to include tonnage on which the tax is paid. The tonnage for six months was placed at 1,371,027, as against 369,579 for the same period last year. The value of this was shown to be \$13,234,692.77, compared with \$5,838,161.39 for the six months of 1908. Nye county ranks second, with an output of \$5,000,000, and White Pine scores for third place, with \$3,750,000. It is needless to explain that almost the entire output of White Pine is copper, as the gold values are negligible. The lead values are confined almost wholly to Eureka county, although some is being shipped from Lincoln, White Pine, Elko and Humboldt counties.

The total production of the Goldfield district since its inception, according to official reports of the United States geological survey, in gold, and silver, are as follows:

1903	\$ 70,825
1904	2,353,353
1905	1,888,139
1906	7,036,638
1907	8,455,725
1908 (estimated)	15,000,000

QUARTER OF A MILLION
ELY'S MONTHLY PAYROLL.

The distribution of a quarter of a million dollars in salary checks for the district was begun at McGill and at Kimberly by the big companies today and will continue until Monday, says the last Friday's Ely Expositor. The payroll is for the thousands of miners, mechanics, railroad men and others constituting the army of industry fast making Ely and the district the greatest copper camp in the United States.

The distribution of money will affect approximately 1,300 men at the smelting plant of the Steptoe Valley Smelting and Mining Co. which will receive \$120,000, 400 men at the mines, who will receive \$40,000, making a total of \$160,000 that is ready to be placed in circulation.

The Groux will distribute \$60,000 to its forces Monday, and at the same time the Nevada Northern Railroad company will be paying its men for their services during October. The railroad payroll will be approximately \$30,000, making a grand total of practically \$250,000, that will be available to the business men and to the savings accounts in the district within the next three days.

While business conditions are good throughout the month, they are given a great impetus during the few days following each payday, hundreds of open accounts being settled and much ready money being put into circulation.

A golden stream will flow into the stream-banks of the various banks in the district during the next few days from all the channels of trade.

ARMY OF MEN WORK
ON TOOELE SMELTER.

With a force of 600 men employed and building material and machinery being delivered at the rate of 20 carloads a day, the work of constructing the great International smelter is progressing as rapidly as could be hoped for. C. H. Repath, superintendent of construction, stated yesterday to a Times reporter that the smelter would be completed on schedule time, or by April 1.

Steel work is already in place for the power house, the machine shops and the stamping mill, and placing of the steel for the main building has been started. Much of the brick work is well under way. Sixteen of the roasting furnaces or one-half of the full battery are in place, and foundations for the reverberatories are complete. The gaint stack is up 50 feet and the flue, 1,100 feet long, of reinforced concrete construction, is about one-half complete.

The Ely Construction company, which has the contract for making all excavations for the plant, yet maintains a workingmen's camp at the works, but most of the men employed by the smelting company live in Tooele City and are transported to and from their work over the company's railway.

Officials of the smelting company are yet noncommittal concerning the initial capacity of the plant. The impression prevails that for some time, at least, the production of ores and concentrates by the Groux Co. of Ely, Nevada, will be treated at John D. Ryan, it is known that the company is in the field for all kinds of custom work.—Tooele Times.

FITZPATRICK ARRIVES

Former Cashier of Bank of Pioche Comes To Face Accusers.

Sheriff O. H. Smith returned from Ogden and Salt Lake Thursday evening having in custody M. G. Fitzpatrick, former cashier of the Bank of Pioche, who was arrested in the first named city on the charge of embezzlement and falsification of the bank's books.

The requisition papers forwarded from the office of Governor Dickerson at Carson City to Governor Spry of Utah, were honored by the latter, whereupon Sheriff Smith took the prisoner in charge and brought him back to Pioche to face the charges placed against him.

Fitzpatrick made no resistance and even before the requisition for him was honored by the Utah executive, expressed a willingness to return to this state and clear up the cloud hanging over him.

The ex-cashier, it is said, explained his difficulty to officials of the Pacific Express company in whose employ he has been for sometime and was granted a lay-off pending a settlement of the difficulty. Sheriff Smith is authority for the statement that Fitzpatrick is held in high esteem by officials of the express company at Ogden where he has occupied the responsible position of cashier for several months past.

The preliminary hearing of the former banker will come before Justice Garrison next Monday afternoon.

GOLD CHIEF COMPANY
READY FOR BUSINESS

Immediate steps will be taken to open the Panaca gold mine, in the Chief Mining district. The proposition has been financed through the efforts of H. W. Rand and Frank Griffith of Portland, Oregon, and the scheme outlined involves the installation of a 50-ton cyanide mill, hoisting and pumping plants and all of the auxiliaries which go to make up a completely equipped mine.

At a meeting of the interested parties Thursday evening a new company was organized and is to be known as the Gold Chief Mining company. John R. Cook is to be president; H. W. Rand, vice-president; Ernest A. Hodges, secretary and treasurer; William Lloyd, manager; who with Frank Griffith, will constitute the board of directors.

Mention was made of the Panaca mine in a recent issue of the Record, in which the merits of the proposition was clearly set forth. But men who have sampled it assert that the real value of the mine was very much underestimated in the Record story. Even Mr. Griffith declared that the

representations made to him by Rand and Hodges placed a valuation on the property away under what it really is.

It is claimed that there is no less than \$140,000 worth of ore actually developed, which will average \$8 a ton. The mine has been opened to a depth of 300 feet with drifts run out both ways from the shaft on each level and disclosing an ore body ranging from 6 to 20 feet in width in a fissure between lime and quartzite. The ore is a decomposed quartz, almost identical in character to that produced from the famous Consolidated Mercur mine of Utah. The material can be mined cheaply, which is sufficient guarantee that the undertaking will be a success.

The Consolidated Mercur mine has paid dividends aggregating \$1,500,000 and this was accomplished from ore averaging \$4 a ton. It is believed that the Gold Chief can be made a dividend payer within a short time. It is expected that the mine and mill will be ready to produce within the next ninety days.

Will Have New Building.

The Pioche Drug company has begun the construction of its new building and has moved its stock of goods

across the street to the Doll building where the firm will conduct business until the new structure is completed.

HIGH GRADE ORE IN GOLDEN PRINCE.

A telephone message from the Golden Prince mine this morning to the Record, conveyed the intelligence that the bedded vein on the 500 had led to a fissure, which Manager George Cox declared, is as fine as anything he has seen. The fissure had been penetrated four feet, with the top, bottom, sides and face showing high grade lead-silver ore. The strike is declared to be the best one made on that side of the camp since the rich fissures of the Prince Consolidated were opened.

The future of the Golden Prince mine is conclusively established. Practically no doubt remains that it is destined, in the very near future, to become one of the substantial and permanent producers of this great mineralized district. Developments made during the past few weeks, as viewed from a geological standpoint, have been immensely important and doubtless will be of material assistance in the rapid and effective exploitation of adjacent mines. The fact that the Golden Prince has ore on one side, and the Prince Consolidated on the other, strengthens the position of the Pioche King, which company like the Golden Prince, is prosecuting a very vigorous development campaign.

While it has long been known that the igneous intrusion (porphyry dikes) were the prime factors of mineralization of the mines which first brought Pioche into prominence, its real importance has been largely neglected or overlooked by many prospectors and operators in the district who have centered their efforts where the best surface outcropping of mineral is in evidence,—which in reality are conditions not to be ignored.—still the fact that the bodies might have denuded by erosion, or may be the terminal blow out of a transverse fissure or off-shoot should have due and deliberate consideration.

as much time, money and many failures may be averted by conceding the inexorable influence of the porphyritic intrusion and concentrating their energies as near as possible to the mineralogical progenitor of the district.

The management of the Pioche Golden Prince has maintained from the beginning of its property that the ores on the Prince Consolidated side of the range owed their origin to the same geological conditions as those in the vicinity of Pioche. Prospecting soon disclosed a large body of rhyolitic porphyry with a northwesterly strike passing through Pioche King ground east of the present shaft and thence traversing the Pioche Golden Prince domain for 4500 feet; thence through the Gold & Silver Prince property into the Abe Lincoln ground where it intersects with the Yuba dike diagonally and continues northerly to the Pioche Metals mine. While the dike is not exposed the entire distance; sufficient outcrops and exposures are in evidence to confirm these claims.

AN INTERESTING STUDY

The Golden Prince shaft forms a very interesting study of the dike which is exposed on the surface 75 feet easterly of the workings and is about twelve feet wide showing very faint signs of mineralization and standing apparently vertical. At about the 200-foot level, were it was cut in the shaft dipping to the southwest, at an angle of about 45 degrees. At this point it showed the presence of some ferro-manganiferous material which carried values to the extent of about \$4 per ton. From this point to the 300-foot level, the shaft passed through a broken and, evidently, a displaced body of argillaceous shale. On the 300-foot level, the porphyry was cut 105 feet westerly from the shaft where it dipped to southwest about 15 degrees from the vertical and maintaining practically the same strike as that shown on the surface; although at this point it was only about five feet thick, the decrease in width having evidently been caused by faulting since the primary uplift and extending the distance with

in the faulted zone in the neighborhood of 200 feet. At this point it showed considerable pressure from the lime walls and little mineral was in evidence though of better value than it yielded at the point where it intersected the shaft. Within 200 feet of the porphyry, three parallel fissures were cut varying in width from two to eight feet and showing some very good mineral and in each instance showing a perceptible widening in the bottom of the drifts and tunnels, indicating that they had been cut near the apex. On the 500-foot level a cross-cut was driven in the same direction which encountered the porphyry at 118 feet from the shaft and carries with it 35 feet of commercial ore.

HAS PRINCE CON. DIP

Continuing the tunnel southwesterly, at about eight feet from the hanging wall, the top of the bedded vein was encountered showing about the same dip as those in the Prince Consolidated mine. Twenty feet from this point, the entire face is in ore similar in character to that in the dike vein, with still no signs of the foot-wall; which should prove beyond any doubt that the beds originate in the porphyry and that depth will prove that all of the Pioche ores are erupted and conveyed through the igneous porphyritic channels as in every proven instance they show signs of convergence.

SHIPMENT FROM THE
POORMAN THIS MONTH.

Frank & Lamont, who have secured a lease on the Poorman mine have two men engaged in taking out high grade ore and it is expected that a car load shipment will be made about December 1.

In the old workings of this property are stored away thousands of tons of low grade ore, which with a mill on the ground would be immensely profitable. Steps are being taken however, to provide these facilities, and doubtless long before their lease expires—a year from now—Messrs. Frank and Lamont will have cleaned up a handsome fortune.